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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

RIAN

NO.

DATE

SC/ENCL. to
E/ASA-5215

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

EE/A

7309

10 AM
10/12/59

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RFK —

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RI/FI

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS/OPTIONS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

FILE WITH:

20 Jul 59

6-124-27/2

610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

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SC att to.
EASA-5215
20 July 59.

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Recovery Report on #6

On 1 September 1959, a transatlantic mail service (MS) flight had been landed at 10:00 hours of 1959 at one of the bases which was selected by the Ministry of Defense and was maintained for transport purposes.

Present at the resumption of the cache were [redacted] of CSC and a team of U. S. military personnel consisting
of Mr. Edward Herbert and fifteen enlisted men of the 110th Engineer Company.

portion of the Gads Hill ~~no east bay~~

After factor #6 was taken to our field we [] to test its utility. It was determined that after locating the general area of the cracks, it took only several minutes to discover the exact location. Only rough leveling and support bracing dimensions were required. [] is not over two miles long.

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

It is recommended that in addition to avoiding distances measured from
various ground points to the snake location, that also lengths from these
points to the location be given.

Description of Peter

A new logging road of gravel had been put in only fifteen feet from this
grave. At the site itself by only a hasty inspection it could be determined
that the hole had been dug there at one time. The general outline of the hole
was visible because the boundary had sunk in and was now below the normal level
of the ground. Broken earth which had been thrown in the vicinity of the hole
had been washed away covered by new sand of the stream. No stones had grown over the
grave site. It is estimated that the ground at the top of the cache site was
about 10 ft above water level.

1923-1924
1924-1925

[] And [] Steel Buggies have at their home base, St. John's
and moved with team to the working site. The transportation provided
a total of 100 male 1/4 ton trucks with trailers, three 2 1/2 ton trucks
no trailers and one 1/2 ton truck no trailer.

Team moved to the cache site and parked vehicles into the area to simulate a small military field exercise. Watchs were placed around the area and the two teams digging at the cache and three other men began digging a pyramidal hole in the vicinity of one cache site for diary purposes. Then the top layers of the cache were uncovered, a pyramidal tent was placed over the cache site and digging continued until all bones were in a position to be lifted out of the hole. A two-and-a-half ton truck was hauled up to the tent entrance and the curtains of the tent entrance were tied to the truck side to serve as a

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... boxes were loaded from the hole into the truck. While the loading was in progress an inspection of the perimeter was made simultaneously to determine what no indigenous personnel were about. From the roads on the perimeter it was impossible to see the activities of loading due to the dense jungle in the area. As far as can be determined, the entire procedure carried out with the best possible security.

When the boxes from the cache were loaded, the truck was pulled away from the hole. A tent remained up until morning when the hole was filled in completely, covered and mounted and the tent then struck when the remainder of the crew got back in preparation to moving out of the area.

Method of Digging

The digging began in the suspect spot and continued until tin cans and rubbish were found. It was close to the surface. The top layer of boxes were approximately one inch from the ground surface. Since it was determined that one of one hundred blasting caps was located in the cache digging was to be started digging without the use of picks. The soil was a heavy clay and was increasingly soggy and wet as digging progressed until when the bottom of the hole was uncovered there were two to three inches of water at the bottom. (The hole was not refilled in this area for at least some days and it was sunny and dry during the unearthing took place.)

As the individual boxes were taken out of the hole, it was noted that the handles of the boxes were wet and the roofing paper covers on the outside were wet and slipped off easily in handling. In some instances, water poured out of the boxes when lifted into the truck. In some instances the case letters on the outside of boxes which indicated contents were not visible.

Content of Boxes in Hole

12 boxes were placed into one hole. There was a total of twenty-six boxes in all wrapped boxes. Boxes were stacked in layers. The dimensions of the hole were approximately 4 x 4 x 6 feet. There was no box count on the outside of the cache folder; therefore, it could not be easily determined how many boxes were unearthed without further digging. Since code markings on the cases once obliterated, also not shown in the cache folder, it was impossible to determine where the blasting caps were located. The endcap was sought for and when found was handled as blasting caps and put in the rear compartment of the truck carrying the equipment. The remainder of the boxes thrown in the back of the truck. Upon unearthing digging, it was found that the package handled as blasting caps turned out to be a dummy and the caps weren't discovered until near the end of the entire procedure when they were found in a box packed in the third hundred weight.

Proceedings

... contents were moved to Letter Evidence Depot. Since the condition of the case of explosive materials were unknown and as to the condition until the cache boxes had to be stored in the facilities area and guarded until the arriving when the 48th bomb disposal of fiber would frequent the items.

prior to placing them back into ordnance storage. Explosive items become more dangerous by being unstable when exposed to weather and consequent corrosion. Therefore, it was possible that some of the rounds may have to be exploded prior to disposal.

On 10 September 1953 the cache boxes were opened and inspected at Joliet. Present at the inspection were [] ^{SDG} representatives, and Capt. Schlueter, the USAF bomb disposal officer and two members of his team.

These were individually opened and all items carefully inspected for contamination. Suspect photographed items for the record.

The following are recommendations for future caching operations:

1. Cache folder:

- a. That an ortho in addition to linear measurements from ground points to the cache location be shown where possible.
- b. That the total number of boxes comprising the cache be shown in the cache inventory.
- c. That the coding system of letters on individual boxes be shown on the inventory to indicate box contents in the cache inventory.

2. Preparation of boxes for caching:

- a. That no nails of any sort be used to affix outside wrapping. It was found that this alone was the cause of a great number of box leakages. In addition, it damages items in the box since nails penetrate to the equipment. It is also dangerous because nails were found to have punctured some ammunition boxes.
- b. That more care be taken in wrapping individual items. Some wrappings were found to be done in a careless manner hence water damage resulted.
- c. That a more permanent system of color bands be used to designate box contents. Various bands of color around the entire box for example.
- d. It is a difficult task to open the boxes with proper tools. Therefore, it will be extremely difficult to open them without the proper tools. It is recommended that on the very top of a large cache, tools be open the boxes be separately wrapped and easily identified.

* * *

- e. That blasting caps be packaged separately and placed in a standard location within the cache inventory. Not near the surface where there is a possibility of striking them with a pick or shovel but perhaps in one corner or in the middle of the cache buried in well supports. They should be easily recognized as caps and easily discovered to enable their handling as caps should be handled in a safe manner. By all means they should not be placed with other explosive material such as No. 6 or prime cord.
- f. That medical kits be placed into boxes and sealed and not only wrapped in foil and roofing material.
- g. That individual medical items within the kits be wrapped and wax or seal well dipped.
- h. That were possible all stages of wrappings of individual items be dipped either in the seal wax or wax.

3. Preparation of holes prior to placing of items

- a. That more than eighteen inches of earth are allowed to cover the top of the cache.
- b. If area selected is in a high water level, that holes not be dug too deep but rather have holes be dug to take cache to avoid striking water strata.
- c. That various sizes of gravel be placed at the bottom of the hole and on top of the gravel a wooden board and a tarp be lowered on top of the gravel, on which the bottom layer not to allow water drainage toward or waterlogging at the bottom of the hole. It is recommended that the gravel layer be at least one foot thick.

4. Cache make up

- a. That cache inventory be accurate as to contents, one M-1 and two Remington carbines were not in the cache as listed.
- b. That the primary blasting caps be used in the cache inventory. No. 6 commercial caps will not always detonate a military explosive such as C-4. A number of misfires will result or low order explosions. No. 6 military cap is a sure fire and should be the standard item to be enclosed.

Inspectors Report

The following are the results of Inspection of the items of Cache #6:

Physical Obj

The subject was wrapped in heavy mailing tap paper, bound together with wire, and was leaking water out of the hat continuously. Under the top layer of the foil wrap, which had rotted away completely, the hat was separated into sections, but contained the radical items following. Several items were partially rotted away. Contents spilled out, but could not be identified. No personal articles, badges, glasses and other items were found. The hat was considered 100% ineffective.

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Two Boxes of C-4 (72 lbs.)

The outer wrapping of roofing tar paper which was fastened to the box by means of standard roofing nails. The wooden box was wet and the inside wrapping of brown paper and cardboard were soggy wet and was easily peeled away from the box. Two boxes of commercially wrapped C-4 were encountered which consisted of a heavy brown wax dipped. These were still sealed and in excellent condition except in several places where the nails used to affix the outside tar paper had penetrated the outside box and the wax dipped tar had penetrated into the explosive. Only around the nail holes did moisture get to the explosive. Where the nails were imbedded in the C-4, signs of brown corrosion from the nail was evident in the explosive. Given time it is believed that deterioration in the explosive would have been accelerated and consequently becoming more hazardous in handling due to a chemical change in its natural stability. All C-4 was at inspection 100% effective.

One Box of Demolition Accessories Equipment

outside wrapper of tar paper was soggy and peeled off easily. The joints of the wooden box were sealed with tar. Worms were found between the outside wrapper and the wooden box. Inside of the wooden box the cardboard box and metal foil wrapping was soggy and rotten. The contents were separately wrapped in their original commercial wrappings with the following results:

- a. Fuse strips - excellent condition, oil still on metal
- b. Fuse lighters - original all paper wrappings not hot all fuses in good condition, no corrosion evident. One tested, worked properly.
- c. Time delay pencils - original box dry. No corrosion evident. One fuse tested, rated as 12 to 14 minutes per 90 to 70° temperature took 17 minutes to detonate. (There is a variance of time due to temperature variation which exceeds the rated rate. Therefore, the time of the tested fuse can be considered normal.)
- d. Friction tape - inside original boxes dry. Tape in good condition.
- e. Stop sealing compound - can be applied to rest but contents in good condition.
- f. Safety fuse - fuse was dry - black powder train not affected by moisture as far as visible. A test of fourteen inches of fuse was made and it burned in 62 seconds, which is approximately normal for this type of fuse.

Poor Power Documentation Formulas (300)

All boxes were wet through to the inside fiber containers holding the individual grenades. Fiber containers were in various degrees of wetness. Some containers fell apart to the touch. Others were not at all affected by exposure. Grenades were in various stages of condition from the apparent excellent state to the worst which showed rust on the painted case iron body of the grenade. The hot metal of which the fuse part is made wasn't affected at all by rust or corrosion. All grenades weren't removed from the fiber container but by spot inspection. It is estimated that approximately twenty-five never showed some signs of rust. Since the fragmentation grenade has a black powder grain in the fuse and black powder being extremely hygroscopic, it is conceivable that some of the grenades would not fire, or would fire at a delayed rate.

One Box Miscellaneous - Contents

1. Mail - wet and soaked thru & in wooden box which was sealed
in moisture - unable to open due to the fact mail was rotten. Individual
envelopes wrapped were in the following condition:
2. Leather parts of Binoculars catches wrappings and leather cases rotted.
Cases not serviceable. Binoculars in excellent condition.
3. Flashlights - out of ten flashlights, only three showed any form of
rusting and corrosion. The three affected with minor cleaning and
polishing of rusted parts can be put into useable condition.
4. Flashlight batteries - all twenty batteries were in excellent condi-
tion. Original wrappings were dry and no corrosion of terminal points
found. Batteries tested in flashlights.

Four German grenades (M2)

Four German grenades (M2) were found in a state under the tar paper wrappings were wet. Inside cardboard boxes and fiber containers. Some wrappings were found on the fiber containers. Some fiber containers were wet and deteriorated and crumpled to the touch. Grenades showed no signs of rust due to the rust resistant type of light metal used. The body of the grenade is made of. It appeared that all grenades would be in working order, although none were detonated. The casings of some of the grenades were found to be wet.

The Box of P-51's

This consisted of ten paper outer strapping, two wooden boxes sealed
seams, individually packed weapons in cardboard containers,
and harder interposed pressure ceiling. All layers of pro-
tection were penetrated by water. Weapons were completely wet when
removed. Various stages of rust were evident. Without complete stripping
of the weapons, it could not be determined to what extent the rust affected the
operational parts of the weapons. It is possible that with field cleaning, the
weapons would be brought into working order, but they would have to be dis-
assembled and cleaned to the extent required beyond the tools available to
the technician in the field. Due to the water and dirt in the barrels, it was im-
possible to determine the extent of pitting. Magazine for the weapons showed
evidence of rust which would require sanding and scraping prior to use. A total
of eight M-1's were found although five individual containers were in the large
box. The cache folder content listing indicates five weapons were to be in
the cache.

One Box M1 Gar (1903 Model)

Another weapons box was wrapped outside with tan roofing paper. Suspense
was placed with barrier waterproof pressure oiling and tin foil and then
placed in heavy cardboard containers which appeared to have had some wax on
them. Ends of these containers were sealed with tape. All containers were
thoroughly penetrated with water. When weapons were unwrapped they were com-
pletely wet. The extent of rust condition had progressed further than in the
one described above. Rust had eaten into part of the weapons which would
require complete replacement. Weapons appeared as though no oil or gasoline
had ever been rubbed on the weapons at the time of caching for no oil was
visible. There was green mold on the wooden stocks. Out of the five weapons,
it is estimated that one weapon only with field type of cleaning could be put
into operating condition.

The Box and Contents Attached and Described

Outside of box wrapped in same manner with tar paper. Wooden box was wet and some water had entered the box. Pistols and holsters were wrapped in individual containers. Pistols were additionally wrapped in tin foil first and then appeared to be dipped in "Seal-Pak". All weapons and holsters were in perfect condition. Ten pistols and holsters were passed.

One Box Blasting Caps and Prime Cord

One non-electric blasting caps and three one-hundred foot rolls of prime cord were packed into one box. Hester had penetrated the box up to the caps and cut through the cardboard packing. He sabotage had gotten beyond the box to the writings and both the blasting caps and the prime cord were dry and appeared to be in excellent condition. Caps were No. 8 commercial Detonating Caps with a tetroyl charge.

Two Boxes of .45 Caliber Submachine Gun and Magazine

Box wrapped in roofing tar paper. Holes had penetrated into the outer box and through the tin foil wrapping and barrier waterproof pressure tape. The two magazines wrapped, were in good condition with only a few number of rust spots and these had various stages of rust on them. The metal parts did not appear to be affected, only the stamped markings on the parts. It is estimated that with a minimum of field cleaning, both the magazines and weapons could be put into operating condition.

Ammunition .30 and .45 caliber

All forms of ammunition were found to be in good usable condition. All .30/06 was vacuum sealed in metal containers and although these were noted to be slightly rusty, no penetration was visible into the ammunition proper.

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